

## France 'will not support' Pol Pot

PEKING (R) — France firmly condemns Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea but it could never countenance a return to power of former Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot. External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said in Peking Saturday. Mr. Cheysson was speaking at a meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua on the second day of his official visit here. French delegation sources said Mr. Cheysson was at pains to explain his government's Indochina policy, which has aroused strong Chinese resentment in recent months. The minister said that France, while unreservedly condemning the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, agreed with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) that peace in Indochina would only come through talks with Vietnam.

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## Perez de Cuellar arrives in Tunis

TUNIS (R) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived here Saturday for a five-day visit to Tunisia, his first to an African country since his appointment. He is due to confer with President Habib Bourguiba, Prime Minister Mohammad M'Zali and Foreign Minister Beji Caïd Essebsi, and will also meet Chadi Klibi, secretary-general of the Arab League.

## Rabat gets Saudi aid for drought relief

RABAT (R) — The Saudi Arabian ambassador to Morocco, Sheikh Ali Majid Kabbani, handed a cheque for \$5 million to the Moroccan government Saturday as a gift to help alleviate the effects of last year's disastrous drought, officials said.

## Iran says 100 Kurdish rebels killed

LONDON (R) — Iran reported Saturday that about 100 "counter-revolutionaries" had been killed in what it called an unprecedented operation against Kurdish positions in northwest Iran's mountainous region. The Iranian news agency IRNA monitored here by the British Broadcasting Corporation, said the operation was against rebel positions belonging to the outlawed Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) on heights near Sar Dasht, in West Azarbaijan Province, on Friday. KDP is the main Kurdish organisation which has been spearheading an armed struggle against Iran's clerical rulers over the past three years to gain self-rule for Kurdish provinces in western Iran.

## British MP found shot dead

BIRMINGHAM, England (R) — British Member of Parliament Jocelyn Cadbury was found shot dead Saturday in the grounds of his home but police said there were no suspicious circumstances. Mr. Cadbury, 36, died from a single shotgun wound to the head from a gun which was found near the body, police said. Mr. Cadbury, a member of the ruling Conservative Party, had a majority of only 204 in the 1979 general election.

## 200 walk nude through W.Berlin

WEST BERLIN (R) — About 200 people walked naked through the centre of West Berlin Saturday in protest at police evictions from two illegally occupied houses. The participants said their protest was designed to show the "naked truth" about the housing situation in West Berlin, where squatters occupy over 120 houses and claim property developers are abolishing low-cost housing. The nude march, which followed a larger, fully-clad protest by about 1,000 supporters of the squatters' movement, was escorted through the city centre in warm sunny weather by police.

## Athens to study U.S. bases' status

ATHENS (R) — A committee set up to study the status of American military bases in Greece has submitted its proposals to Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, a government spokesman said Saturday. He said the foreign affairs and defence council chaired by Mr. Papandreou would study the report before submitting final proposals on the future of the bases to the American government before the end of August. Negotiations between Greece and the U.S. on the bases—two in Athens and two on Crete—were suspended in June last year by the then conservative government. Mr. Papandreou's Socialist government came to power last October with an electoral pledge to close the bases and take Greece out of NATO, but the prime minister has since softened his stand.

## Iraq reports heavy Iranian war losses

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said Saturday its forces had killed 27,255 Iranians since Iranian troops pushed across the Iraqi border towards the southern port of Basra on July 13.

A military spokesman quoted by the Iraqi News Agency (INA) also said the Iranians had lost four fighter planes, one helicopter, 297 tanks and 261 vehicles in the five Iranian offensives of the past 18 days.

Iraq said Friday an Iraqi counter-attack had crushed the fifth offensive and inflicted heavy losses on the Iranians.

In addition, the Iranians lost 54 field guns, 15 rocket bases, two big naval vessels, one tank carrier as well as a large number of Iranian soldiers were wounded or captured. A huge amount of Iranian weaponry and military equipment were destroyed, the spokesman said.

According to the spokesman, Iraqi forces also captured 26 troop carriers and six field guns along with a number of different types of military vehicles and large quantities of arms, and equipment all in working order.

### Fighting continues

In a later communiqué, INA said fighting continued east Basra Saturday and Iraqi forces had

## Egyptians freer to join Iraqis in Gulf war

CAIRO (R) — The Egyptian government has lifted a ban on former Egyptian air force pilots flying with the Iraqi air force, defence ministry sources here said.

Egyptian pilots found to have flown for Iraq are no longer barred from returning home, the sources said.

Restrictions on ex-servicemen fighting for foreign armies were imposed by the late President Anwar Sadat. The change reflects Egypt's growing support for Iraq in its 22-month-old war against Iran.

Another ban preventing Egyptians living in Iraq from joining the Iraqi army was also lifted, the sources said.

Previously, Egyptians returning from Iraq were interrogated by state security authorities if they were suspected of taking part in the fighting.

There are no official figure for Egyptians living in Iraq but they are widely believed to number well over a million.

## Informal talks continue on OAU conflict

TRIPOLI (R) — African foreign ministers continued informal talks here Saturday as a dispute over the Western Sahara held up for the sixth day a preparatory meeting for next week's summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in Tripoli.

The ministers were hoping that further states would join them for the preparatory session, and make up the two-thirds quorum of 34 states which the OAU requires.

Nearly 20 of the 51 members of the OAU boycotted the meeting to protest against the admittance to the OAU last February of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) proclaimed in 1976 by the Polisario Front, which is fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara.

The OAU chairman, President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, has appealed to all member states to attend the Aug. 5-8 summit in Libya, which the stalled ministerial session here was meant to prepare.

Friday, Libya's official government spokesman, Dr. Ali Triki, said a compromise under which the SADR would not attend the summit had been communicated to all OAU states, and he was optimistic that this would ensure full participation. But his optimism was not shared by the delegations still in Tripoli.

Earlier this week the Polisario accepted the compromise barring the SADR from the summit, although its spokesmen have dubbed the deal political blackmail.

Iraq said Saturday its forces had killed 27,255 Iranians since Iranian troops pushed across the Iraqi border towards the southern port of Basra on July 13.

The communiqué said the Iraqis killed 228 Iranians and destroyed four tanks and a number of vehicles.

It also said Iranian artillery shelled residential quarters and economic installations in Basra, causing some damage.

### Islamic mediation

An Islamic peace committee is expected to meet within the next two weeks in a fresh attempt to end the Iran-Iraq war, the secretary-general of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) said in Kuwait.

Habib Chatti, a member of the nine-man committee, told reporters he had ideas on how to settle the 23-month-old war and would discuss them with Islamic leaders. He did not elaborate.

The committee, led by Guinean President Ahmad Sekou Toure, has made several inconclusive peace trips to both Tehran and Baghdad since the war broke out in September 1980. It last met at the OIC headquarters in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, early last month.

## Munich airport blast injures 6

MUNICH (R) — Six people were injured at Munich airport Saturday when a bomb in a suitcase exploded outside a special check-in hall for flights to Israel, police said.

The explosion occurred 25 minutes after an El Al Israeli airline flight with 330 passengers was due to leave for Tel Aviv. The flight's departure had been delayed, however.

The public prosecutor in charge of investigations said political motives were probably behind the blast, but there was as yet no proof that it was meant to have occurred in the El Al plane or on a later Lufthansa flight to Tel Aviv.

The bomb destroyed a 30-metre passageway to the hall and hurled debris up to 100 metres.

Two policemen, one security man for the Israeli airline and three passengers, two of them women, were injured, police said. The passengers' nationalities were not released.

Prosecutor Hubert Vollmann said only the fact that no-one was standing beside the piles of luggage outside the hall had prevented heavier casualties.

The bomb exploded about 1300 GMT among piles of luggage in the porch of check-in C, which is specially reserved for flights to Israel and subject to special security.

## Disaster strikes as French holiday makers speed away to southern resorts

## 44 children, 9 adults killed in multiple crash in France

PARIS (R) — In one of Europe's most horrific motorway disasters, a coachload of sleeping children going on holiday crashed and exploded into flames on a busy Mediterranean-bound route in central France early Saturday.

Fourty-four of the children died as firemen, fighting to reach the trapped and screaming youngsters, were beaten back by flames which could be seen for kilometres near the wine town of Beaune.

Nine adults also died in the pile-up of two coaches and six cars as traffic sped southwards during the night to get an early start for France's busiest holiday weekend of the year, when up to 10 million drivers take to the roads.

French people were shocked as they heard details Saturday morning of this latest tragedy to strike West Europe's bustling holiday traffic.

This year police had mounted a big road safety campaign to reduce the French accident rate which is one of the worst in Western Europe. Last year there were 3,893 accidents on the same weekend, with 236 killed and 5,358 injured.

As thousands of drivers headed overnight towards the Mediterranean and other southern resorts,



Two West Beirut children fill their water gallons at the fire brigade station Saturday morning, the seventh day of the Israeli blockade of water and electricity supplies to the besieged Lebanese capital (A.P. wirephoto)

## Ali calls on Israel to match PLO offer

WASHINGTON (R) — Egypt's foreign minister has urged Israel to match the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) pledge to pull out of Beirut, where PLO forces have been besieged by Israeli forces for nearly two months.

Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali spoke to reporters Friday after White House talks in which both he and President Reagan welcomed a six-point Arab League peace plan for a PLO pullout.

Following a one-hour meeting with Secretary of State George Shultz at the State Department, Mr. Ali said the fact the PLO had agreed on Thursday to withdraw from Beirut to the west Bank and Gaza Strip.

He said "unlawful practices" such as setting up new settlements and dismissing Arab mayors and councils must stop so that the stalled talks between Israel and Egypt on Palestinian self-rule could be resumed.

A senior administration official said earlier Friday that President Reagan and Mr. Ali had agreed in their White House discussions to "rebuild" relations in the near future to move the peace process forward."

Mr. Reagan is to discuss the situation in Lebanon on Monday with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir. Last week he had talks with the Syrian and Saudi Arabian foreign ministers.

In a statement read to reporters, Mr. Ali called for "all the parties concerned to sit together to solve

the problems of the Middle East."

The Egyptian minister said the time had come for the Reagan administration to open a dialogue with Palestinian representatives.

Washington has stressed repeatedly in recent weeks that it will not negotiate with the PLO until the organisation accepts Israel's right to exist.

Mr. Ali sharply criticised Israeli prime Minister Menachem Begin's administration for behaving "contrary to the letter and spirit of the Camp David accords" in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

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# MIDDLE EAST

## British views on Israeli invasion

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This is the second and final part of an article issued by the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding (CAABU) information service regarding Britain's reaction to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

"Prime Minister Begin has done immense damage to the real interests of his country. How are we to influence this appallingly difficult and dangerous situation? The only way of slowing and, one hopes, reversing this process is for the United States to use all its influence now to undo the damage done in the last few weeks, to ensure that Israel does not carry out a full-scale assault in Beirut, as Mr. Sharon has demanded it should, to persuade Israel to accept the United Nations Security Council resolution and withdraw its forces from the Lebanon and to re-establish a stronger United Nations peacekeeping force, although this is bound to involve, like it or not, the agreement of the Soviet Union. I believe that the European Community must be prepared to use economic measures to achieve these objectives."

"But the destruction of the PLO as a military force in the Lebanon has not killed and cannot kill the desire of the Palestine people for self-determination. What self-determination means, as the Foreign Secretary said on television last week, is land where they can have a stake. It is idle to deceive ourselves that anything else will satisfy the Palestinians as an objective. The only land available is land on the West Bank of the Jordan as I think the Foreign Secretary also made clear was his opinion. That is where the luckless refugees in the Lebanon must now be allowed to return. They cannot forever be shunted from one foreign country to another in a macabre game of pass the parcel. That has been their fate for the last few years."

### Liberal Party views

Mr. Steel, the leader of the Liberal Party, rose to state that one of the lessons to be learned from the invasion was that: "It is that there can never be security for the state of Israel based on military force and the annexation of neighbouring territories. Lasting security for Israel can be achieved only through a general peace settlement in the Middle East that is guaranteed by the major powers. Without the search for that settlement there can be no long-term security for Israel."

Another lesson was that "the Camp David process is dead": "Certainly events in recent months suggest to me that the autonomy routes to a long-term settlement in the West Bank cannot be made to work. The Israeli authorities have been interfered with the processes of local government there. There can be little confidence among the people of the West Bank that a wider and more authoritative form of autonomy could lead to self-determination. The key issue is



**Mr. Francis Pym:** "Turning to the justification relating to the government on the Lebanon, we certainly want to see Lebanon united under a strengthened central government and at peace. If this were to be one result of the present conflict, it would be a lasting benefit, albeit one that will have to be set against the extremely high costs in human suffering which have been incurred by the people of Lebanon. But a political settlement in the Lebanon, however desirable it may be, cannot justify an invasion by a neighbouring country. Nor is military action likely to produce a reliable answer to problems which require essentially a solution by political means."

whether we accept the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and to territory on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. We must use our influence with the Americans and the Israelis to persuade them that self-determination must come.

"We should grasp and build on the Saudi Arabian plan, together with the Venice declaration. If Israel is to have real security, its integrity must not only be recognised by the Palestinians but must be guaranteed by international protection.

"What should Britain do now? First, we must talk equally bluntly to our American allies. They, more than anyone, can influence what is happening in the Middle East. We must try to persuade them that the endless flow of arms and cash to Israel, without strings attached, is a mistaken policy that will continue to cause trouble in that area. We must also face the

fact that Syria and other countries are in the Soviet camp. The Soviet Union cannot be left out of discussions leading to a guaranteed peace settlement.

"We must try to turn the European declaration of Venice — that was all it was — into a European initiative. We in the European countries are in a unique position, because of our ties with the Middle East, to exert great influence on both the Americans and the Soviet Union. If we are to turn the declaration into an initiative, we must do more than simply have the chairman-in-office touring the Middle East, as happened with Gaston Thorn, Lord Carrington and Mr. Tindemans."

Mr. Hurd then concluded that apart from the immediate problem of Beirut and the wider problem of Lebanon itself, the problem that occupied the House of Commons for most of the time was that

of the Palestinians: "It is, of course, possible to kill a lot of Palestinians. But no one in the House believes in the idea that one can thus remove the Palestinian question from the agenda. I should have thought that any such idea would be deeply repulsive, because it is deeply familiar to the Jewish people."

"We all accept — even, I think, the Palestinians would accept — that it would be better if the Palestinians were not in Lebanon. But where would they go? Are they to wander for ever round the Middle East, carrying their burden of bitterness, and tempted more and more to violence as they find that political doors are closed? They will not forget the towns and villages from which they sprang and which are now occupied. That is human nature. They have rights, and the denial of those rights is one — though not the only — cause of instability in the Middle East.

"We cannot and do not wish to impose a settlement. How can we? All that we can do is to set our principles — as we tried to do at Venice, and in my view they have worn well — which we believe are a necessary part of a settlement. All that we can do is to edge those concerned to the extent that we can towards the negotiating table, to encourage those in the area who wish to take, and to discourage those who wish to kill."

The basis on which peace could be made, he declared, was of territories for peace. That was the basis of Resolution 242 and of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

"Of course, it is more difficult for Israel to apply that principle of territories for peace as one gets closer to the heartland of Israel. It is more difficult to apply that principle on the West Bank, East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip. There is a choice for Israel. It is a remarkably difficult choice for her, and one with which we must sympathise. Is she to base her security on buffer zones and occupied territories, whose inhabitants are oppressed and denied their rights, accompanied perhaps by punitive expeditions to chase the Palestinians yet further from her borders? Or is she to respect the values on which I understand the state of Israel is based and grant to others the rights which Israelis quite properly claim for themselves?

"If the Israelis take the second choice and accept that Palestinians have political rights and that those rights can be exercised only on the West Bank, Gaza and East Jerusalem, and if she were ready to take that giant leap — let no one here in the security of this House understand the state of Israel is based and grant to others the rights which Israelis quite properly claim for themselves.

"If the Israelis take the second choice and accept that Palestinians have political rights and that those rights can be exercised only on the West Bank, Gaza and East Jerusalem, and if she were ready to take that giant leap — let no one here in the security of this

House underestimate the difficulty of making that leap — she would be entitled to turn to the international community and require arrangements to be made to provide for security, demilitarisation, international guarantees, international forces, and perhaps special status for Jerusalem."

"We must not be patronising or over estimate our influence. We have an influence and we have found during the past three years that influence is greater when it is exerted with our partners in the Ten."

"The United States has a much greater influence and we have a responsibility to expound our ideas to it and to keep in close touch. It is not always a question of saying the same thing and making the same proposals at the same time, but of avoiding any contradictions and trying to work in harmony with it."

When Mrs. Thatcher addressed the U.N. General Assembly special session on disarmament on June 23, she made these apt remarks: "The message I bring is practical and realistic. It is the message of a country determined to preserve and spread the values by which we live."

"It contains naught of comfort to those who seek only a quiet life for themselves at the expense of the freedom of others, nor to those who wish to impose their will by force. Peace and security require unbroken effort."

We believe that the human values of civilisation must be defended.

"We believe that international law and the United Nations Charter must be upheld.

"We believe that wars are caused not by armaments but by the ambitions of aggressors and that what tempts them is the prospect of easy advantage and quick victory."

On the subject of sanctions, the British government has decided that approval of licences of export of British military equipment to Israel will be withheld until further notice (military sales to Israel by Britain amount to about £1.5 million annually). It was agreed at Brussels, however, that the Ten were not prepared to go beyond the following three measures:

(a) placing an embargo on military sales;

(b) suspending signature of the £2.2 million European Community/Israel Financial Protocol; and

(c) postponing the forthcoming ministerial meeting between Israel and the Community.

The general feeling in Britain that the Israeli invasion was dangerous, illegal and unjustified has been accompanied by a certain resignation that Britain and Europe are dependent upon Washington's reaction. As Mr. Pym put it in Brussels on June 29: "Our influence over the Israelis is not great, while the influence of the United States is absolutely vital."

## Part II

## Role of Islam in development

By Dr. Mohammad Habib Bel Khodja

No matter how much peoples and nations differ in education, tastes, mores and traditions due to race, religion, language and history, they cannot be isolated from the prevailing currents of cultures which dominate the world and affect all walks of life.

Although there are specific features which characterise each and every nation and make up its basic properties, cultural phenomena transmitted by scientifically and industrially advanced nations serve to link nations together and become a symbol of cooperation, a means of competence and creativity and an avenue of power and conquest. This is no wonder because fascinating accomplishments, splendid discoveries and marvellous inventions which have contributed to the well-being of man are in fact a product of scientific progress, the industrial revolution and technical progress. It is these factors that have made up the difference between advanced nations on the one hand and backward ones on the other.

While great powers were undergoing revolution, realising riches, achieving progress and reaping welfare, weak nations were suffering from ignorance, poverty and backwardness.

### Cultural currents

Naturally the new cultural currents spread in the Third World, thanks to direct and indirect contacts with advanced nations. The younger generation showed a tendency for change through limiting the West and embracing these ways and means of growth and development. A group of reformists in the Arab and Islamic worlds have backed these tendencies and have invited the younger generations to develop society and provide it with all means of renaissance and progress. Thus, students and youth flocked eagerly to Western universities, to laboratories and factories, inspired by a deep belief in the nobility of mind and unlimited glorification of the role of science and of its pioneers in this contemporary world. Most responsible people may call for the adoption of an educational policy emphasising applied science and technology with the purpose of forming efficient cadres capable of engineering growth and development, utilising modern Western methods in all economic activities, like agriculture, industry, etc. and in planning and organising of all administrative, social, health and scientific fields. The assumption is that scientific methods, technology and development planning are capable of achieving the desired overall developments, which will elevate Arab society to the level of advanced countries.

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### Islam for transition

It is my conviction that Islam, which is the religion of the masses in this area, and which rejected the evidence of that is the case of those countries which were underdeveloped in the past as compared to the case of those countries which have become developed, and advanced today as we all observe. The cultural strife underway in the Third World including the Arab World, together with both the superficial and profound changes observable in all walks of life, have not only transformed political regimes, educational patterns and economic life, but also brought with them to our region, various thoughts, values and theories and concepts which propagated in our life those negative aspects which plague industrial civilisation and which reflect themselves in social disintegration by the deterioration of the family, individual and society.

Therefore, efforts were wasted instead of being streamlined for development purposes of the new life and remedying the problems of growth and development. Many solutions have been tried but have not been fruitful since most of them were imported ones, and contradict rather than coincide with the basic socio-cultural characteristics of the Prophet Mohammed who warned people about falling into these pits.

### Seeking protection

Accordingly, it is imperative that the people, particularly those of the Arab World, seek methods to protect their cultural prospects from divergence from the right track. Thus, sound respectable methods should be embraced for achieving the desired objectives.

Economic-political unity necessitates that people cooperate for the sake of mutual interest and common goals, rather than splitting society into the few, but lucky, class and the large miserable and oppressed class, and restricting freedom in a way that sabotages thinking and spiritual values, setting simultaneously the stage for insecurity, internal disturbance and vulnerability.

Thus it becomes imperative that economic-political unity should be developed in the context of comprehensive development and progress into a cohesive spiritual and humanitarian unity based on right, justice and consultation, propelled by co-operation, affection, solidarity and self-denial and free of class conflict and racism.

Systems enable individuals to acquire material power in an atmosphere of laissez-faire and competition may kindle selfishness and egoism in them and turn a big part of society into subservient, weakness, poverty and privation.

On the other hand, systems based on collective ownership of wealth deprive individuals of their natural rights of ownership of wealth and land and destroy the incentive for work among them.

### Public interest

Accordingly, societies will not achieve economic and social development except through the adoption of private ownership, doing away with unemployment; guaranteeing the rise of the standard of living, achieving balance by upholding limits and rules which point to the good distribution of wealth. They must prevent wealth from being hoarded by rich people alone, resist waste or miserliness, recognise that the poor have a right to the wealth of the rich which they should give voluntarily and freely. Society spend on productive projects (each individual according to his capacity and potentiality) thus achieving public interest and uplifting the social and economic life of the nation.

The formula that we suggest to sustain development, guarantee its effectiveness and protect it from failure and negativism is based on observing the right of God in society and with the individual and the inter-relationship among them and the need to allow for the requisites of full spiritual vigilance and the driving force of the religious motive in fulfilling of the family, individual and society.

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*Dr. Khodja is the Mufti of Tunisia*

*This article was presented to the Aspen Institute Mideast Project Workshop.*

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<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b>			<b>EMERGENCIES</b>
<b>MAIN CHANNEL</b>			Dr. Mohammad Abbas ..... 24561 Al Salam pharmacy ..... 36720 Hijazi pharmacy ..... 22611 Khaled pharmacy ..... 56601 Majid pharmacy ..... 20002 Jawad taxi ..... 39655 Talat taxi ..... 25021 Al Aman taxi ..... 56505 Faisali taxi ..... 20251 Al Burj taxi ..... 61028
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07:10 ..... Morning Show 08:00 ..... News Summary 16:05 ..... Morning Show 12:00 ..... News Summary 12:05 ..... Pop Session 13:00 ..... News Summary 13:05 ..... Pop Session			
14:10 ..... News Bulletin 14:30 ..... Instruments 14:45 ..... Science Report 15:00 ..... Concert Hour 16:00 ..... News Summary 16:05 ..... Instruments, Old Favorites 17:00 ..... Listener's Choice 17:00 ..... News Summary 17:05 ..... Hour 17:30 ..... Date with a Star 20:00 ..... Evening Show 21:00 ..... News Summary 21:55 ..... Evening Show 22:00 ..... News Headlines			<b>MARKET PRICES</b>
<b>VOICE OF AMERICA</b>			<i>Upper price in fils per kg.</i>
05:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News and Topical Reports 17:15 New Horizons 17:30 Issues in the News 16:00 Special English News 18:10 Words and Their Stories 18:15 Special English Feature: People in America 18:30 Music USA: Sounds 19:00 News and New Products (USA) 19:15 Current Choices 19:30 Studio One 20:00 Special English: News/Words and their stories, feature "People in America" 20:30 Music USA (Standards) 21:00 News and Topical Reports 21:15 New Horizons 21:30 Issues in the News 22:00 Special English: News/Words and their stories 22:15 The Concert Hall 22:00 News and New Products USA 23:15 Critics Choice 23:30 Studio One			Apples ..... 450 / 400 Apples (American) ..... 500 / 450 Apples (Double Red) ..... 280 / 200 Apples (Golden) ..... 280 / 200 Apples (Japanese) ..... 160 / 300 Apple (Local) ..... 160 / 150 Apricot (Starkeen) ..... 240 / 200 Apricot (Local) ..... 230 / 200 Banana ..... 260 / 200 Banana (Mukammari) ..... 225 / 180 Beans ..... 210 / 180 Beans (string) ..... 250 / 220 Broad Beans ..... 170 / 140 Cabbage ..... 105 / 80 Carrot ..... 140 / 120 Cauliflower (white) ..... 150 / 120 Cherries ..... 350 / 300 Cucumber (large) ..... 120 / 100 Cucumber (small) ..... 180 / 150 Eggplant (small) ..... 200 / 150 Fava ..... 170 / 140 Garlic ..... 500 / 400
<b>BBC WORLD SERVICE</b> 639, 720, 1413 KHz			<i>Hot Green Pepper ..... 300 / 250 Lemon ..... 250 / 200 Mellow ..... 90 / 70 Marrow (large) ..... 150 / 120 Marrow (small) ..... 220 / 170 Melon ..... 180 / 150 Olive (dry) ..... 130 / 100 Peaches ..... 300 / 250 Pears (Local) ..... 250 / 200 Pears (Lebanese) ..... 400 / 350 Pomegranate ..... 220 / 150 Potato (Imported) ..... 130 / 100 Radish ..... 150 / 150 Red Cherries ..... 500 / 400 Sage ..... 450 / 380 Sweet Pepper ..... 240 / 200 Tomato ..... 150 / 120 Water Melon ..... 170 / 150 Water Melon (striped) ..... 150 / 120</i>
06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 A World of Wind			



# Jordan Times

Responsibility: Rabin's speech on the West Bank  
was a turning point in the peace process.

## Will the Arabs learn from Lebanon?

PERHAPS ONE of the most curious effects of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon is the way it highlighted the Israeli leaders' pattern of thinking. Generally speaking, countries resort to military action or escalate it when mediations or efforts to solve a dispute reach an impasse. Not so with the rulers of Israel; in fact, it is whenever negotiations seemed close to succeeding that Israel escalated its military action against the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) fighters entrenched in West Beirut.

The world was repeatedly told that the great obstacle in the way of a lasting Middle East peace is "the PLO's determination to destroy the state of Israel"; but when PLO leader Yasser Arafat signed a document accepting all United Nations resolutions relating to the Middle East problem his action received nothing but scorn from Israel. After the frantic diatribes were over, we were told by the U.S. that what was required from Mr. Arafat was a specific acceptance of U.N. Resolution 242, at a time when Israel itself contravenes this resolution by expanding its settlements in the occupied West Bank.

The world was also told that the obstacle to peace in Lebanon was the PLO presence in that country. But when the PLO accepted the

Arab peace plan in withdraw from Lebanon, Israel's reaction was to escalate its bombing raids on Beirut tacitly backed by America which refused to vote in the United Nations Security Council for a resolution to allow water and electricity to reach West Beirut.

This seems to suggest that neither Israel nor America is sincere in its call for a comprehensive Middle East peace.

If the PLO withdraws from Beirut to any number of Arab countries, before an agreement is reached for a specific timetable by which Israel would return occupied Arab lands to their rightful owners, then not only will the dream of self-determination and statehood elude the Palestinians once again through Israeli intransigence, but it will also be a matter of time before Israel uses the PLO presence in these Arab countries as an excuse to send its troops to occupy more Arab territories, and all, of course, with the political, financial, and military backing of America.

The PLO and the Arab states must not fail prey to such a plot. The PLO's withdrawal from Beirut should only be within the framework, or under the guarantee, of an agreed peace treaty if more Arab blood is not to be spilt in the not too distant future.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### *Al Ra'i:* Retaliation is necessary

The stand adopted by the United States on the United Nations Security Council resolution calling on Israel to lift its blockade of West Beirut expresses the extent of the enmity the U.S. administration harbours against the Arabs. This U.S. enmity no longer has respect for the simplest moral, human and cultural principles. The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Security Council did not even feel embarrassed for not voting for the Spanish draft resolution, which was approved by all council members calling on Israel to lift its blockade of food and medicine going to West Beirut. The strange thing is that the U.S. ambassador blamed the shameful U.S. stand on members of the council alleging that they did not give her enough time to consult her government.

This U.S. stand must alert the Arabs to the stark naked fact that U.S. hostility towards the Arabs stands at no limits at a time when the Arab region

### *Al Dustour:* Washington is facing the final test

The Palestinian resistance movement's acceptance to leave Beirut stresses the fact that this decision stems from the Palestinian leadership's eagerness to save Beirut from destruction and to save innocent civilians from being exterminated by Israeli bombs and artillery. The Palestinian acceptance to take the fighters out of West Beirut means that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has taken a step forward to solve the Lebanese "crisis" which will come to an end with lifting the siege and the withdrawal of the invading Israeli forces from Lebanon.

The PLO has put the United States to the final test in order to expose its intentions. The United States has stressed that the departure of the Palestinian fighters from West Beirut will be met with an Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territories. Will Washington respond to the PLO's

opens its doors to U.S. interests and at a time when Arab assets are flooding U.S. banks. The United States has blessed the war of medicine and the war of food being launched by Israel against half a million people besieged in West Beirut. The United States is participating in this blockade in the same way it participated in the war of extermination by giving Israel weapons, planes, and cluster bombs. This sort of war is the meanest because the first victims it claims are children and very old people.

Since this is the U.S. way of dealing with the Arabs, the Arabs must retaliate in the same way because they are threatened with inhuman and immoral U.S. practices. It is the Arabs' duty not to become intimidated by such U.S. practices. The Arab Nation must confront these practices strongly and firmly using whatever means its people possess.

The United States has a chance to prove its honesty by approving the French-Egyptian draft resolution which is going to be formally submitted to the United Nations Security Council and which calls for the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people. If the United States vetoes the resolution, it will prove that Washington's hostility towards the PLO extends to the Palestinian people as a whole.

The departure of the Palestinian fighters from Lebanon will not solve the problem. It will complicate it if Washington does not fulfil its promises and force Israel to withdraw.

## Under the smoke of war, a land grab speeds up

By David Blundy  
reporting from the West Bank

WHILE THE initials of war—M60 tanks, F16 jets, RPG7 rocket-launchers—dominate the news in Israel, other initials loom over the Palestinians on the Israeli-occupied West Bank. They are the initials of Plan RJ5. If, as Mayor Elias Freij of Bethlehem says, "under the smoke of the war in Lebanon, the Israelis are waging war on the West Bank," RJ5 is a potent weapon.

It is the biggest land-grab since the Israeli occupation in 1967. The plan, which is already being implemented, although it has not yet passed through the legal process, puts about a third of West Bank land under strict Israeli control—a vast tract from Ramallah to Bethlehem, from Jerusalem to the Jordan Rift, which includes five municipal towns and villages.

The Bethlehem town clerk, who has seen the Israeli plans, says that 40 per cent of the area on the map of the West Bank is coloured yellow, which means it is for Jewish settlements or Israeli military use.

There is military Law 973, for example, implemented by the West Bank civilian administrator, Menachem Milson, on June 9. It said that no West Bank municipality could bring money from any Arab source deemed hostile

Fifty per cent is for agriculture, with strict controls on Arab buildings, and 10 per cent is for the development of Arab towns and villages.

### Disastrous appropriation

"The most disastrous land appropriation ever," says Freij. "They are even proposing a road system in which the road is from 40 to 50 metres wide, but with extensions on each side of 150 metres. Clearly they do not want roads which are 350 metres wide. The only purpose is to prevent Arabs from building beside them."

The West Bank war is being waged briskly, with administrative and bureaucratic weapons, and with potentially more impact on the fate of the Palestinians than the bloody destruction of refugee camps in Lebanon.

There is military Law 973, for example, implemented by the West Bank civilian administrator, Menachem Milson, on June 9. It said that no West Bank municipality could bring money from any Arab source deemed hostile

to Israel (which is all of them except Egypt) without an Israeli permit. If permission is granted, the money must be placed in a bank account under the control of a seven-man Israeli committee.

### No Arab money

The result of Law 973, Freij says, is simple: "No Arab government will give us money under such restrictions. Municipal functions will now cease. Forty per cent of my normal day-to-day budget comes from Arab countries, and 100 per cent of my development budget. I have suspended all projects."

Other Israeli tactics on the West Bank continue as routine: eight mayors have now been dismissed, local councils have been suspended; mayors have been put under town arrest. Key supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation from most towns and villages were arrested in pre-emptive raids by the Israeli army at the beginning of the Lebanese war. The main Palestinian university, Birzeit, has shut down again. It has been closed for seven months so

far this academic year. Two new Israeli settlements were established near Bethlehem. Detentions for questioning, and arrests, have increased.

This unprecedented level of repression has created only the faintest international protest, and few demonstrations or public displays of revolt on the West Bank. But two incidents in Bethlehem last week could be the symptoms of an ominous pattern of violence.

### Cycle of violence

Yaakov Kor, an Israeli, and an official in the Ministry of Works in Jerusalem, was buying cucumbers in the market in Bethlehem last Saturday, accompanied by his wife and children. Suddenly, without provocation or, as far as the authorities can tell, without specific motive other than hatred for Israelis, an Arab man rushed towards him through the crowd and shot him dead with a revolver.

It was the first killing of an Israeli civilian in Bethlehem. Mayor Freij condemned the crime. He talked of the "cycle of violence" caused by the war in

Lebanon, and the tragic repercussions it could have on the West Bank.

The cycle took another turn last week. A 23-year-old Arab, who had returned from Kuwait to see his family in the Bethlehem area for the Ramadan holiday, was found shot in the head about a mile from the new Jewish settlement of Efrat. It has all the appearances of a reprisal killing, said Freij.

### Israeli strategy fails

Academics, journalists and professional people on the West Bank believe that the Israeli strategy will not have the results it was designed to produce. The attempt to wipe out the PLO, and the dismantling of the local systems of government, have not left a political void waiting for an Israeli system to fill it. Nor, surprisingly, they say, has it radicalised the Palestinians, or created anything more substantial than emotional support for the PLO.

— From The Sunday Times

A comfortable majority for Begin is highly probable if an election were held today

## Begin's war rides him high at home

By Jeremy Clift  
Reuter

TEL AVIV — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, riding on support for the war in Lebanon, has reinforced his shaky parliamentary majority and looks set to remain in power until 1985.

The Tehiya (renaissance) party signed an agreement bringing the ultra-nationalist group into Mr. Begin's ruling coalition last Friday and the cabinet approved the move on Sunday.

The inclusion of Tehiya's three votes gives Mr. Begin an eight-seat majority in the Knesset (parliament), with 64 supporters to 56 against. It represents a dramatic reversal in the 68-year-old prime minister's parliamentary position. In May, the country appeared to be heading for new general elections after Mr. Begin narrowly scraped through a no-confidence motion by 58 votes to 57 in the 120-seat Knesset.

But since the start of the war in Lebanon, launched on June 6, the government has picked up the votes of the late Moshe Dayan's now disbanded party, Telem, along with the support of Tehiya.

In an interview last week with the newspaper Maariv, Mr. Begin said that the inclusion of Tehiya meant that the coalition could continue in office until the end of its parliamentary term in 1985.

### Threat of early elections

But political sources said that, given the divisions within the five-party coalition, Mr. Begin was likely to use the threat of possible early elections to keep supporters in line.

The war has helped to strengthen Mr. Begin's standing in the country, with about three-quarters of the population fully behind the operation and its aims of putting the Galilee out of range of Palestinian rockets and securing the withdrawal of the Pales-

tine Liberation Organisation (PLO) from Lebanon.

Despite the objections of a vocal minority against the Lebanon invasion, professional pollsters agree that Mr. Begin's grouping would probably secure a comfortable majority if an election were held today.

But while there may be support for the overall aims of the war, what happens afterwards is a matter of dispute that could have been deepened by the new members who have joined the coalition.

### Division over 'autonomy'

In particular, the inclusion of Tehiya and the former Telem members is likely to cause new divisions within the government on how to deal with the question of "autonomy" for the Palestinians living under Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

When it existed, Telem was in favour of the immediate intro-

duction of wide-ranging autonomy for the 1.3 million Palestinians of the occupied territories.

But Tehiya, to the extreme right-wing of the Knesset, is opposed to autonomy proposals included in the Camp David accords between Israel and Egypt.

Apart from Mr. Begin's Likud grouping, the coalition is made up of two religious-based parties and Tami, which draws support from Israel's oriental Jews. On Friday, Tehiya signed an agreement accepting the main planks of the coalition's programme except on the autonomy issue.

An exchange of letters recognising the party's right to differ concerning the autonomy issue was circulated in the Knesset, when the house was asked to approve the cooption of Tehiya representative Professor Yuval Ne'eman to the cabinet.

Professor Ne'eman, a physicist, will be given the newly-created Ministry of Science and Development. Tehiya sources said he will

use his position to press for the development of science-oriented industries that would serve as the economic base for Jewish settlement in the West Bank and Gaza.

### Hardlines prevail

Tehiya has agitated for immediate annexation of the West Bank and has found most of its support among the militants of the Gush Emunim (faith bloc) organisation, which sees the West Bank as part of the God-given land of Israel, promised to the Jews in the Bible.

Tehiya's inclusion in the government is likely to strengthen the hand of the hardliners in the cabinet, led by Defence Minister Ariel Sharon. He has said that with the PLO's military bases in Lebanon destroyed, Israel can set west of the central city of Winnipeg.

At the WCC policy convention in Red Deer, Alberta, a big seller was a baseball cap bearing a crude caricature of Mr. Trudeau and the slogan "keep Alberta rat-free."

The western states, which hold most of Canada's oil, natural gas, wheat and uranium wealth, feel exploited and complain at having to pay high prices for goods manufactured in the industrial heartland of Quebec and Ontario.

Mr. Lougheed is a target for WCC attack because they say he is neglecting local agriculture and the all-important oil industry

while busying himself with national politics. Internal squabbles abounded at the WCC convention with Mr. Kesler claiming federalist agitators must have infiltrated it.

When Mr. Kesler captured the seat of Olds-Didsbury in February, farmers in the small Alberta community whooped with joy and buried their cowboy hats into the air.

### Political impotence

The protest vote that brought the first western separatist seat in any province was, according to the Edmonton Journal, "the symptom of a fundamentally sick national political system that has consigned

Alberta to political impotence in Ottawa."

Now, with the Canadian economy in its deepest recession since the 1930s, the WCC hopes to tap a sympathetic vein among struggling farmers and small businessmen.

Provincial elections are expected in Alberta this autumn and the western Canada concept leaders think that if they smooth out their internal differences they could offer a viable opposition.

"The sad fact is," commented the Toronto Globe and Mail after the election, "there are few alternatives to the WCC for those angry voters who are fed up with almost everything and want to vent their frustration at the polls."

Rich but isolated from real power, western Canadians seek a breakaway state

## Trudeau torn by separatists and antagonists

By Paul Majendie

Reuter

OTTAWA — Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau could have another separatist thorn in his side—a fledgling party that wants to turn Canada's resources-rich western provinces into a breakaway state.

The Western Canada Concept (WCC), which astounded political pundits when it won a provincial by-election in February, is certainly not a serious threat to the federal government. But its rise illustrates how isolated western Canadians feel from the seat of power in Ottawa.

The WCC, although a very long way from wielding the same political clout as the Quebec party, already boasts a star. He is Goran Kesler, an oilman and part-time cowboy who is the party's sole voice in Alberta's legislature.

For him there are two WCC targets—Mr. Trudeau and Peter Lougheed, the conservative premier of Alberta.

### WCC resentment

The WCC resents Mr.



**REFUGEE CAMPS** destroyed, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) schools, clinics and offices destroyed or damaged, an emergency relief programme for up to 175,000 Palestinians over six months costing \$39 million, tens of thousands displaced and a reconstruction programme that could take years and millions of dollars. These are the consequences of the war in Lebanon for Palestine refugees in Lebanon and UNRWA.

**Emergency aid**

As the extent of the needs became known, UNRWA put into effect emergency plans for providing health and relief services to the refugees and UNRWA's

Commissioner-General Olof Rydbeck ordered emergency supplies to be purchased in Europe and be airlifted to Beirut. These included 50,000 blankets, 216,000 tons of corned beef and 30,000 bars of soap. These supplies were later diverted to Cyprus as the result of the closing of Beirut airport.

UNRWA's food stocks in Lebanon and those at other UNRWA warehouses in Damascus, Amman, Jerusalem and Gaza were made available for the emergency programme. Normal ration distribution to refugees in Jordan and Syria was halted.

The initial distribution of relief supplies of displaced refugees began in Beirut on June 13 to some 4,000 civilians displaced in south Lebanon and around

Beirut. About 300 displaced refugees had reached Tripoli in northern Lebanon but there was no contact between UNRWA's Beirut office and the Tripoli office so temporary responsibility for services in Tripoli and later the Bekaa valley area was assigned to UNRWA's Damascus field office.

By 18 June, 15,000 displaced Palestinian refugees in Beirut and the Bekaa valley had received help. The number of displaced refugees in Tripoli had risen to 640 and there were reports of about 200 in Damascus.

Offers of cash and commodities for the emergency relief programme began pouring in from gov-

ernments and voluntary agencies. These included Australia, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, OXFAM (U.K.), the Norwegian Refugee Council, World Vision (U.S.), Christian Aid (U.K.), Radda Barnen (Sweden) and help has been provided by UNICEF and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

**First convoys**

On June 20 the first convoy of relief supplies left Beirut and was able to reach Sidon. Several other convoys followed and mobile ration distribution teams were set

up. The first UNRWA officials into the south from Beirut found Ein Al Hilweh camp totally destroyed, the former home of more than 25,000 registered Palestine refugees.

On June 22 UNRWA's Jerusalem office obtained permission from the Israeli government to start providing relief in South Lebanon. A party of three staff members entered South Lebanon from Israel on June 23 to carry out an assessment of damage and needs. They found UNRWA's area office in Tyre and distribution centre seriously damaged, the warehouse destroyed and the transport fleet damaged.

In Rashidieh camp, former home to 15,000, about two-thirds of the refugee homes were destroyed and UNRWA buildings badly damaged. In Al Buss, half the refugee homes were destroyed and in Burj Al Shamali camp, more than a third of refugee homes destroyed.

The first convoy of relief supplies from Jerusalem with 10 vehicles left on the morning of July 1. A second convoy reached Tyre on July 3 and other will follow. Some of the food in the convoys is being sent on to Sidon as the Beirut office has insufficient stocks to supply the Sidon area. Stocks in Beirut have been run

down with no means of replenishment.

Taking into account only refugees living in camps and the number of refugee houses destroyed, UNRWA has estimated that there are at least 47,000 homeless refugees in the Sidon and Tyre areas, including 12,000 from Damour. However, as many Palestine refugees in South Lebanon were living outside the camps as inside them. Most of the 47,000 displaced from camps and the displaced non-camp residents are still in the area, living in orange groves, schools, abandoned buildings. But several thousands have fled north to the Bekaa valley and to the Tripoli and Beirut areas.

**A history of upheaval**  
The recent Israeli invasion of Lebanon is only one of a series of

upheavals that have disrupted the lives of Palestine refugees in Lebanon over the past eight years. In 1974, Nabiqat camp in the south was destroyed and thousands of refugees fled because of Israeli air and sea attacks in the south. During the 1975-76 civil war, two refugee camps near Beirut — Jisr Al Basha and Dekwaneh Tell Za'atar — were destroyed and thousands of refugees moved south to the Damour area — now again displaced by the fighting.

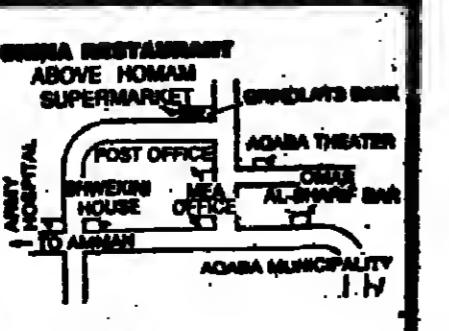
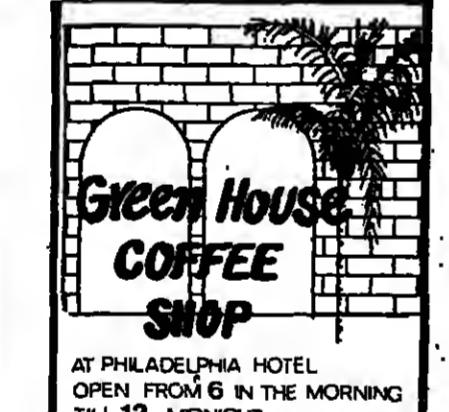
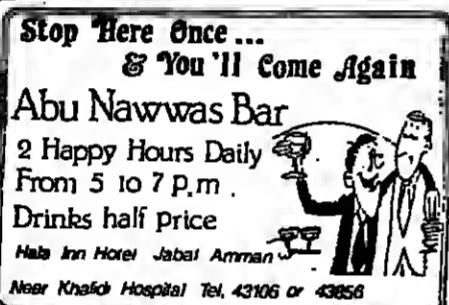
In 1978 some 70,000 registered refugees were displaced when the Israeli army invaded the south. And for the past three years there have been continuing clashes between various armed groups in Beirut, Sidon and Tripoli.

— UNRWA feature

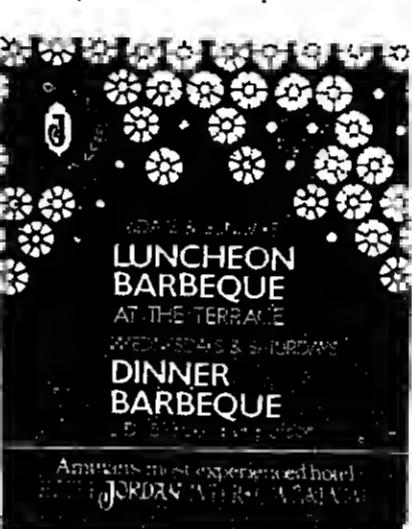
# UNRWA aid flows to Beirut

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

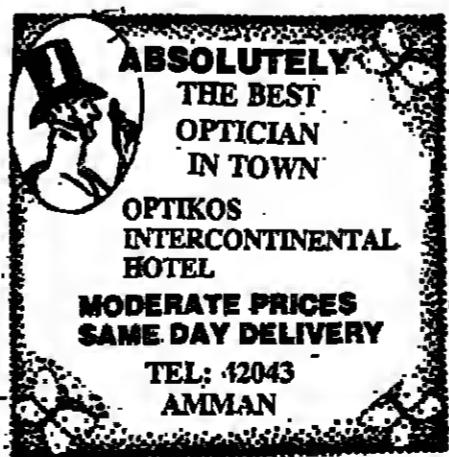
## RESTAURANTS & BARS



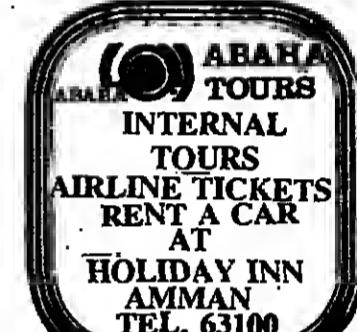
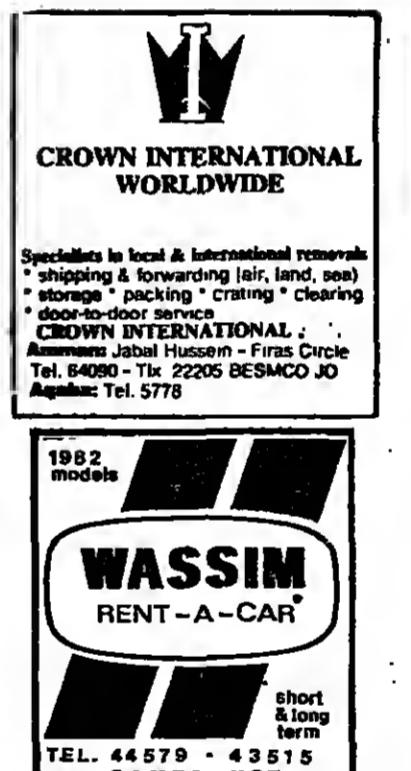
## HOTELS



## OPTICIANS



## TRANSPORTATION



## MISCELLANEOUS



# SPORTS

## Wanderers saved

**WOLVERHAMPTON**, England (R) — Wolverhampton Wanderers, one of Britain's most famous football clubs, were saved from extinction Friday night.

Alastair Jones, the receiver called in four weeks ago, told a news conference he had accepted an offer from a consortium of businessmen to take over the second-division club which is £2.5 million (\$4.3 million) in debt.

The consortium is led by former Wolverhampton and Northern Ireland player Derek Dougan. The English Football League

had ruled that any rescuer of the 105-year-old club had to put down £2 million (\$3.5 million).

Deputy receiver Alan Adam said the deal had been struck after nine and a half hours but would not disclose how much was involved.

Wolves, founder members of the Football League and three times first division champions in the 1950's, plunged into trouble when falling attendances coincided with the building of a massive new stand.

## Dancing Rocks wins Nassau Stakes at Goodwood

**GOODWOOD**, England (R) — Dancing Rocks, owned by Sir Philip Oppenheimer, won the Nassau Stakes for three-year-olds and upwards fillies run over one and a quarter miles here Saturday.

The favourite, Time Charter, owned by R. Barnett was second. American-bred Triple Tipple owned by Fitticks Stud Limited third, and Mrs. P. Harris Sing Softly finished fourth of eleven runners.

Pat Eddery rode Dancing Rocks, Billy Newnes Time Charter, Steve Catherne Triple Tipple and Lester Piggott Sing Softly.

Distances: Two lengths and one and a half lengths.

Dancing Rocks a bay filly by Green Dancer out of Croda Rossa by Grey Sovereign trained by Harry Wragg at Newmarket.

The race was worth a total of £41,050 (\$73,890) with Sir Philip Oppenheimer winning £26,124 (\$47,025).

## Barry Sheene in satisfactory condition

**NORTHAMPTON**, England (R) — Former world champion Barry Sheene of Britain, badly injured in a crash on Wednesday while practising for Sunday's British Motor Cycle Grand Prix at Silverstone, "slept well with his condition this morning still satisfactory," according to a Northampton hospital spokesman.

Dutch rider Jack Middleburg, also involved in the three-bike accident, "had a good night with his condition improving a little," the spokesman added.

## Hong Kong's gamblers end another record horse racing season

**HONG KONG** (R) — Hong Kong's gamblers have just completed another record horse racing season, paying out 10.3 billions Hong Kong dollars (\$1.8 billion) in pursuit of winners.

The turnover works out at nearly 17 million dollars (\$3 million) a race, higher than anywhere else in the world.

They are figures which go some way towards justifying the saying that they Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club tops the list of important institutions in this British colony.

To take away horse racing from this free enterprise society would eliminate the chance of making a quick million, just about everyone's dream here.

And the government's social welfare programme would suddenly come under strain. Its cut from direct taxation on horse-race gambling for the season just ended was 930 million Hong Kong dollars (\$163 million).

The only way to bet is through the windows of the Jockey Club's tote monopoly, good news for local charities and community organisations, because by law that's where the profits must go.

Sudden rain washed out the traditional last-day racing at Happy Valley, one of the colony's two

races, leaving the Jockey Club to finish the season on another charitable note—giving away thousands of unsold cooked chicken legs.

Hardened gamblers among Hong Kong's 5.2 million Chinese satisfy their betting instincts during racing's summer break by taking 64-kilometre boat trips to the Portuguese colony of Macao, where there are casinos and horse-trotting races, both banned in Hong Kong.

Critics of horse racing say that the horses, in their air-conditioned stables, live a lot better than many of the colony's population. There are about 750,000 people living in tin-hut shanty towns in the hills around Hong Kong.

But with a big win on the horses being one of the quickest ways to get out of a tin hut and into a private flat, the anti-gambling lobby is not making much progress.

There are more than 120 off-course betting centres and people who cannot get there telephone bets to the Jockey Club.

Capacity 35,000 crowds are guaranteed at Happy Valley and at the ultra-modern Sha Tin course, arguably the most modern in the world.

## Ireland's Junior remains top at West German Golf Open

**STUTTGART**, West Germany (R) — Ireland's Christy O'Connor Junior remained at the top of the leaders' board but found himself joined by three companions in the third round of the West German Open Golf Championship Saturday.

O'Connor, who led by one-stroke overnight, slumped to a 74 for a three-round total of 211, five under par.

Three Britons, Mark Thomas, Bill Longmuir and Warren Humphreys, finished the day on the same total after scoring 73, 70 and 71 respectively.

Of the leaders, only Longmuir and Humphreys found the rain to their liking. But Longmuir, after collecting five birdies, lost his chance of the outright lead when he dropped a stroke at the 16th.

Humphreys, who had two birdies and an eagle in three holes to his out in 34, took 37 to come back.

Another Irishman, Eamonn Darcy, moved into second place one stroke behind the leaders with a workmanlike 71 while defending champion Bernhard Langer of West Germany (69) and Britain's Tony Jacklin (70) are handily placed on 213.

## Testu Yamamoto: 82-year-old Japanese Ude-Zumo master

**TOKYO** (R) — The master of the Japanese martial art of Ude-Zumo (arm wrestling) is a tiny, bespectacled 82-year-old dentist who routinely, without the slightest appearance of effort, crushes opponents one-third his size.

"Powerful men don't always win an arm wrestling match, you can beat them with technique," says Testu Yamamoto, founder and chairman of the Japan arm wrestling association.

Mr. Yamamoto, who still works as a dentist in suburban Tokyo, says he has developed 48 techniques with which to quash his opponents, some of them huge, muscular Sumo wrestlers and high ranked judo experts.

He recalls the day 70 years ago when a school teacher first introduced him to Ude-Zumo as a means of keeping warm before the start of lessons. Later his inability to beat his larger classmates gave him the inspiration to persevere with what has become a life-long passion.

The development of the official heavy duty table used by contestants took 20 years to perfect to accommodate the Japanese physique, Mr. Yamamoto says.

"We have raised the level of the Ude-Zumo from a strength contest to a modern sport, combining speed and technique," says the master, whose rock-hard forearms seem too big for his 1.5 metres, 62 kilos frame.

As a leader of the sport in Japan, Mr. Yamamoto promotes Ude-Zumo as an activity for all ages, firmly believing in both its physical and spiritual value.

"Ude-Zumo is a fighting sport, but it keeps you strong in body and mind forever," he says.

The Japanese form of arm wrestling differs from its often alcohol-inspired western counterpart in two main respects: The Japanese contestant is, without exception, sober and he is permitted to move his elbow freely.

Mr. Yamamoto says the elbow-free style was adopted because of the risk of bone fracture with the

elbow-fixed style and because it forces the contestant to exercise every part of his body.

"In an elbow free match, the contenders are forced to use both arms and legs. They fight with their right hand, the left hand is used to grip the edge of the table and the feet to grip the floor to brace," he said.

Every Saturday, members of Mr. Yamamoto's association meet in their Tokyo dojo, or practice hall for a training session.

"We usually play about 50 matches during the two-and-a-half hour training session. Of course, there is also a 10 minute tea break," said Mitsuo Hankeyama, who at 42 is one of the top ranking arm wrestlers.

The members, aged from 12 to 60, wear white jackets and trousers with a coloured belt to indicate their degree of mastery, not unlike the judo uniform.

The wrestlers, both standing, face each other across a one metre wide table, their right hands gripping, their elbows about 30 cm apart.

The average contest is over in 10 seconds, few last more than a minute.

Mr. Hatakeyama played an exhibition match with Mr. Yamamoto during a television programme for the aged recently and admits without shame that he was beaten by the man 40 years his senior.

Among the regular participants in the Saturday training session are two deaf and dumb schoolboys.

The training is becoming particularly intense in preparation for the annual promotion examinations in Ude-Zumo, which will be held in Tokyo this month and which are expected to attract 800 contestants.

As usual, the proceedings will be watched over by the dimming presence of the master who has ensured that the Yamamoto name continues to be a force in Ude-Zumo.

His son, Masato, 41, is among the highest ranking arm wrestlers in the national association, and two grandsons, Tatsuya, 17, and Tetsuya 14, already show great promise.

## Americans determined to consolidate early lead at swimming championships

**GUAYAQUIL**, Ecuador (R) — The main attraction at the fourth World Swimming Championships, the swimming itself, begins Sunday with the Americans determined to consolidate their early lead in the medals' table.

Tracie Ruiz, 19, won the first gold Friday with a sparkling display in the solo section of the synchronised swimming.

Her racing team-mates, robbed of the chance to demonstrate their mettle in the 1980 Moscow Olympics due to the U.S. boycott, are out to maintain their dominance of the sport since the third championships in West Berlin in 1978.

Head coach Mark Schubert told a press conference at the team hotel Friday night that he expected at least five world records to fall during the week.

His top stars were cautiously confident about their chances, while expressing complete satisfaction with the climate and facilities in Guayaquil.

Randy Gaines, 100 and 200 metres freestyle world record holder, seemed sure conditions were right to better his own times of 49.36 and 1:48.93. "These are the world championships. If you can't go faster here, where can you?" This is the big one," said the 23-year-old from Florida.

Gaines took six months off last year and has come back in almost unbreakable form. "In the spring

and summer I've swum my fastest times, so the retirement hasn't affected my swimming."

Tennessee all-rounder Tracy Caulkins, 19, was equally positive about her prospects. Four years on from her overwhelming dominance of the West Berlin competition where she carried off five golds and a silver.

Although they got through by a 12-point margin from third-placed Diana Tsrulnikova of the Soviet Union, they start from scratch again in the finals for which 12 of the original 27 competitors qualify. The elimination round continues Saturday.

Spain, 200 metres

The fifth World Swimming Championships will be held in Spain in 1986, Robert Helick, Secretary-General of the International Amateur Swimming Federation (FINA), said Saturday.

A FINA board meeting decided on Spain against other contenders Zurich, Montreal and Indianapolis, he said.

No decision has been taken on whether the championships will take place in Madrid or Barcelona, which will depend on the view of Spain's national federation, he added.

Previous championships were held in Belgrade in 1973, Cali, Colombia, in 1975 and West Berlin in 1978.

to get to shots and when I stretched I felt pain going up my legs and back," she added after what was only her second defeat this year.

The injury, at first thought to be a pulled leg muscle but now considered a pinched nerve in the back, could keep Navratilova out of Sunday's final.

She can still qualify in spite of the defeat because of the tournament's round-robin format.

West German Sylvia Hanika—the only other player to beat Navratilova this year—went down to American Chris Evert-Lloyd in a tough three-setter.

Hanika, who beat Navratilova in the women's indoor Grand Prix finals in New York in March was beaten 2-6, 6-3, 6-3 as Lloyd booked her place in the final.

Hanika, looking for her first win over the American, appeared to be well on top after taking the first set but the former world's number one fought back to take the second set and clinched an exciting match in the third set after five breaks of service.

Results:

Andrea Jaegar (U.S.) beat Martina Navratilova (U.S.) 1-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Eva Goolagong (Australia) beat Andrea Jaegar (U.S.) 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

Chris Evert-Lloyd (U.S.) beat Sylvia Hanika (West Germany) 2-6, 6-3, 6-3.

## Lendl confident after disposing of Chile's Hans Gildemeister

**NORTH CONWAY**, New Hampshire (R) — Second-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia beat Chile's Hans Gildemeister, 6-2, 6-1 and Mel Purcell upset fourth-seeded Eliot Teltscher, 6-3, 6-4 Saturday in the third round of a \$200,000 men's Grand Prix tennis tournament.

"It will be a fast win," Lendl had confidently told reporters before the match. "I'm going to play golf

after and I'm going to win something like 6-2, 6-2."

Lendl left little doubt about the outcome as he allowed Gildemeister to hold just two service games in a 32-minute opening set. He improved on that performance as he allowed the Chilean only nine points in the 21-minute second set, during which Lendl served 10 aces.

Other third-round results:

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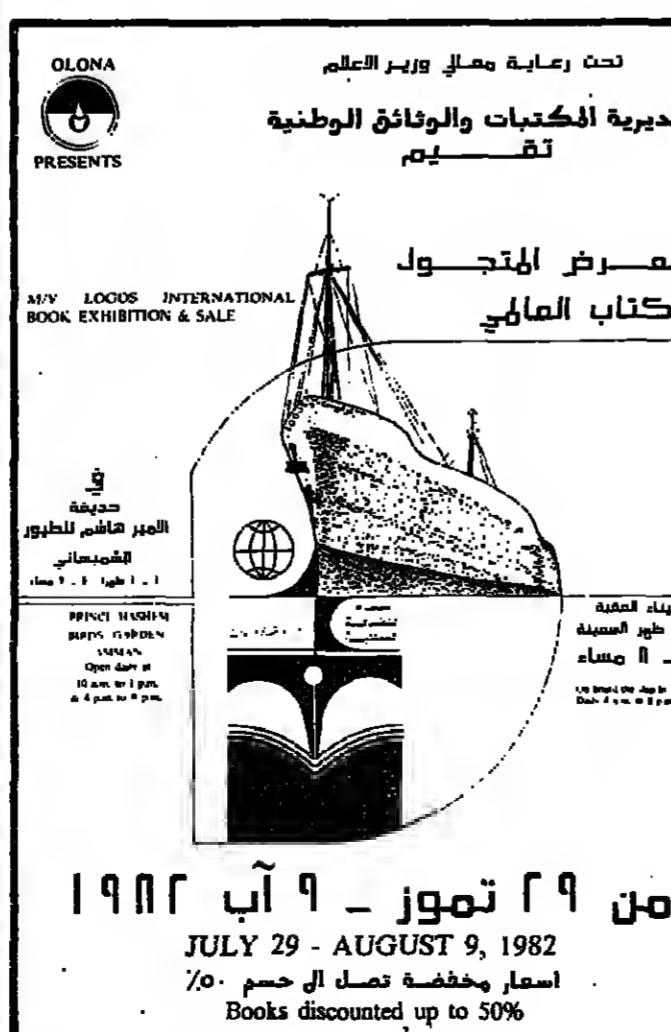
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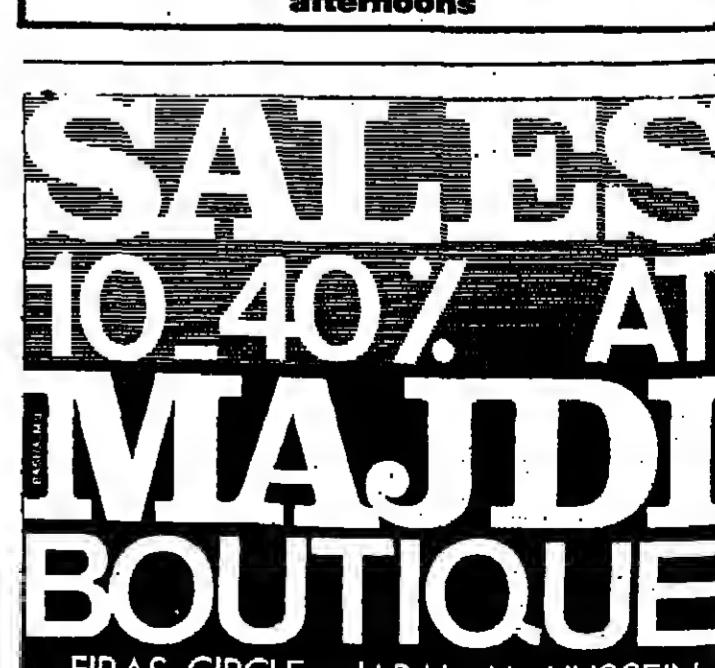
### ARABIC/ENGLISH TYPISTS WANTED



The United Nations office in Amman announces the need for two well experienced bilingual typists to work in the office of Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Salary will be commensurate with the successful candidate's qualifications, experience and the result of tests.

Candidates should apply in person, with written proof of their qualifications and experience, on Monday Aug. 9, 1982 at the United Nations Personnel Office in Amman, located near Almanar Hotel. During working hours, from 08:00 hrs until 13:00 hrs Tel. 68171.



## Fed cuts lending rate to 11%

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Central Bank has cut its principal lending rate for the second time in two weeks, a move that could boost the ailing American economy by adding momentum to a recent downward trend in interest rates.

Two smaller banks, Mellon of Pittsburgh and Southwest of St. Louis, immediately announced they were lowering their prime rate from 15.5 per cent to 15 per cent and larger banks were expected to follow suit shortly.

The Federal Reserve Board Friday said that starting Monday, it will drop its discount interest fee on direct loans to commercial banks to 11 percent from 11.5 per cent.

The higher rate had been in effect only since July 20, when it was cut from 12 per cent.

The discount rate has not been this low since November 1980, when it was raised to 12 per cent from 11 per cent.

Friday's decision, taken by a unanimous vote of the board's governors, follows by only a few days a drop to 15.5 per cent from

16 per cent in the prime interest rate charged by most major U.S. banks to their biggest corporate borrowers.

That rate fell from 16.5 per cent in the past two weeks.

The high U.S. interest rates have been blamed for causing the current recession, now in its 12th month, and for holding up recovery.

Over the past year some private economists have accused the Federal Reserve of pursuing too tight a monetary policy which has kept interest rates artificially high.

But in recent statements, Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker has said the central bank will adopt a more flexible monetary policy to accommodate the economy during troubled times.

The Fed said the vote to cut the discount rate was 4-0. Three central bank governors were absent.

The Federal Reserve said it was cutting the discount rate "in light of (declining) market interest rates and relatively restrained money and credit growth."

Discount rate cuts frequently precede reductions in other inter-

est rates.

Shortly after the Fed reduced the discount rate on July 20, most major U.S. banks dropped their prime rates, which they charge their best customers, to 15.5 per cent from 16 per cent.

Market analysts believe Saturday's action could pave the way for additional cuts in banks' prime rates next week.

But despite the recent declines, some private economists such as former presidential economic adviser Mr. Alan Greenspan and Wall Street forecaster Mr. Henry Kaufman feel that interest rates will start rising again in the autumn.

They say heavy borrowing by the U.S. Treasury will take up much of the funds available and force businesses to bid up interest rates to compete for the remaining capital.

If this turns out to be the case, rising interest rates could dampen or abort the modest economic recovery that most experts in and out of government are predicting for the second half of this year.

## Oil glut doubles UAE expected deficit

ABUDHABI (R) — Reduced oil exports in a glutted world market have almost doubled the United Arab Emirates (UAE) expected budget deficit for 1982 to four billion dirhams (\$1.1 billion), the official Emirates News Agency said Saturday.

It quoted a senior finance ministry official as saying the estimated deficit was calculated on the basis

of oil income for the first half of the year, indicating that the deficit could grow if oil exports fall further in the second half.

The UAE announced in March a budget of \$2.6 billion dirhams (\$6.2 billion) for 1982, 15 percent lower than last year. This year's deficit was then estimated at 2.3 billion dirhams (\$610 million).

The UAE, which depends almost solely on oil for revenue,

cut daily oil production by 300,000 barrels to one million in April under a formula agreed by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) fixing the group's total output at 17.5 million barrels per day in an attempt to defend prices.

Price differentials of UAE high-quality crudes were reduced by about one dollar a barrel.

### FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 1, 1982

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** You can now clearly see that the excellent aspects of this time of the year are able to give you a push in the right direction. Develop a philosophy that brings contentment.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You are full of creativity and can now plan the future wisely. Get in touch with persons you like and exchange views.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) You can study future goals wisely now and build the right foundation for them. Avoid being extravagant with your money.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Attend the services of your choice that are inspirational. Later contact good friends and make future plans.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) Plan how to gain your personal aims. An expert can help you expand on some fine ideas you have.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) Ideal day for visiting friends and expressing your true personality. Sidestep one who has an eye on your assets.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Contact friends who can help you in the future. Make sure you follow your intuition which is accurate now.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Look to an influential person you know for the right answer to a problem you have. Strive for harmony with family members.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) A good day to visit clever persons who can help you further your career. Take it easy in the evening.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Find new avenues through which to prosper in the future. Confer with persons who can help advance your growth.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Your intuition is working perfectly now and should be heeded. Make long-range plans for the future.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Fine day for making new arrangements so a project you are working on can be successful. Express contentment.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Ideal day to do something thoughtful for those who have been loyal to you in the past. A time to follow your intuition.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . .** he or she will want to make an important contribution to society, so be sure to give as fine an education as you can afford. Teach early in life to strive for harmony and avoid forcefulness. Sports are a must here.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## U.S. agricultural leaders urge long-term grain deal with USSR

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan's decision to seek a one-year extension of an agreement on U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union drew little enthusiasm from mid-west farmers and looked like stoking fresh anger among his European allies.

The decision he announced Friday struck a balance between a policy of retaliating against Moscow because of what he calls its role in the imposition of martial law in Poland in December and his desire to help agricultural exports.

Mr. Reagan, whose sanctions against the Soviet Union after the Polish crackdown in December included suspension of talks for a new long-term grain sales agreement, told U.S. officials to work for a one-year extension of a pact that expires on September 30.

Although he said he might authorise Moscow to buy more than the current ceiling of six million to eight million tonnes of grain, most agricultural leaders said more action was needed to open up the Soviet grain market to cash-hungry U.S. farmers. They are carrying big surpluses at a time of depressed prices and high interest rates.

"We are going to push for a new long-term agreement with higher minimums," said Mr. Carl Schwensen, executive vice-president of the National Association of Wheat Growers.

Other farm leaders expressed a similar view.

Mr. Bruce Hawley, a senior official of the American Farm Bureau, said farmers would be better off if there were no formal government role in the export of grain to the Soviet Union.

But Mr. William Mutins, president of the National Corn Growers Association, which Mr. Reagan will address on Monday during a visit to Des Moines, Iowa, called the announcement positive and constructive.

In Moscow, Western diplomats said the Soviet Union, facing its fourth consecutive poor harvest, was likely to welcome the move which would help ease some of its most acute grain shortages.

But Mr. Reagan's decision seemed likely to prompt renewed criticism from the Western allies of U.S. trade policy towards the Soviet Union.

European governments have already said it is not fair for the United States to sell grain to the Soviet Union while Mr. Reagan tries to stop them from exporting equipment and technology for a Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe.

In a statement Friday and at a news conference on Wednesday, Mr. Reagan said selling grain would help to drain hard currency away from the Soviet Union. But selling it equipment for the pipeline would give it hard currency from resulting gas sales and help its military programmes.

## Norwegian crown could be devalued

OSLO (R) — The Norwegian crown, whose exchange rate has been squeezed upwards by a rising U.S. dollar, could be devalued by about three per cent under a revised system of currency weighting effective from Monday, the Bank of Norway said Saturday.

Mr. Hermod Skaaaland, deputy president of the central bank,

told reporters the decision to change the weighting system was not a devaluation in the strict sense of the term.

But he said that in the short term "the adjustments of the weighting counts could have the effect of a three per cent devaluation if other factors remained constant."

The net effect of the adjust-

ments would be a slight rise in import prices while Norwegian export industries, suffering from high production costs and rises in the value of the crown, would benefit from the measures, he added.

The current market value of the Norwegian crown is 6.43 to the U.S. dollar.

## Wage and price freeze in New Zealand draws wide dismay

SYDNEY (R) — New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon's unexpected decision to impose a year-long wage and price freeze on the country has dismayed industry, trade unions and economists.

But it has pleased New Zealand's heavily subsidised and politically powerful farmers, who were pressuring Mr. Muldoon to end the erosion of government price-support measures because of rising inflation.

The move surprised New Zealanders and has raised a series of questions about future economic policy and the political future of both the government and Mr. Muldoon himself.

Economists in Wellington told Reuters that while the freeze is a politically expedient cosmetic action against a 17 per cent inflation rate, it will do nothing to resolve the long-term structural problems facing New Zealand's economy.

They said it returns the economy to the straightjacket which Mr. Muldoon had been

slowly loosening over the past seven years and throws open the question of future economic policy.

In announcing the freeze on June 22, Mr. Muldoon described inflation as the number one enemy, and said New Zealand's rate of price increases was well above the average elsewhere.

The move followed an unsuccessful government attempt to negotiate a wage control package with trade unions.

Mr. Muldoon said farmers' support prices would be pegged at current levels, apart from some increases to dairy producers. Farming still accounts for some 70 per cent of export income.

The measures are regarded as the toughest ever introduced by a New Zealand government, and are an attempt to squeeze inflation out of a declining economy which has been hard hit by the world recession and the farm policy of the European Community.

Economists are now eagerly awaiting the government's 1982-83 budget, which Mr. Muldoon had been

general election in an effort to improve his position.

The unions, with a poor image in an essentially rural nation, do not want a fight but might be left with no option because the timing of the freeze just ahead of the traditional annual wage round will mean a two-year wage standstill.

Mr. Muldoon promised substantial tax cuts in the budget to offset this and much will depend on the measures he reveals.

Mr. Muldoon has to face the annual meeting of the ruling National Party from July 30 to August 3. Mr. Easton said he would benefit from having announced an electorally popular budget the previous day.

The prime minister's interventionist philosophy is at odds with the free-market ideas of the conservative National Party although it has so far been unable to find anyone to replace him.

Mr. Easton said that if the budget compounds the politically adverse effect of the freeze, he would expect it to be delayed until after the conference.

He added that economists had been surprised and dismayed at the reversal in economic policy, which had gone against most of

the advice available to Mr. Muldoon, who is also finance minister.

But Mr. Muldoon has an acute sense of survival which has been amply demonstrated during his seven years in power. One political analyst said that if he lost the rural vote assured by the freeze's positive effects on farm profitability, he could easily lose power to the opposition Labour Party.

But other sectors have given him notice they are not altogether happy with recent events.

The president of the New Zealand Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Allan Williams, said his organisation was against freezes but had given Mr. Muldoon its support provided further steps were taken to improve the economic outlook.

"We have told the prime minister we will be watching his budget closely. Our support is conditional on what he does in the weeks ahead," Mr. Williams said.

Industry's concern is over the continued distortion of the economy caused by the farming subsidies, estimated at more than one billion dollars (\$740 million) in the 1981-82 fiscal year to the end of March, when the overall budget deficit was some two billion dollars (\$1.4 billion).

The gross domestic product grew by four per cent in 1981-82 after a 0.8 per cent fall the previous year. The rise was based on rural output boosted by two years of unusually good weather, and growth in the current year is forecast to slow to one per cent.

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## THE BETTER HALF

By Vinson



"Before you tell those rich bors we're just leaving, you should know they're calling from their car phone."

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THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

# WORLD

## Namibian August ceasefire plan rejected by SWAPO guerrillas

LISBON (R) — A plan to proclaim a ceasefire in Namibia (South West Africa) on Aug. 15 has been rejected by guerrillas fighting for the territory's independence, according to the Angolan News Agency (Angop).

Ali Kaakunga, secretary of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), described the proposal as another manoeuvre by the Western countries and "the racist Pretoria regime", Angop said.

South African Foreign Minister P.J. Botha said in the Namibian capital Windhoek last week that Aug. 15 was the target date for a

ceasefire in the territory's 16-year-old bush war.

Mr. Kaakunga told Angop in an interview that the aim of the announcement was to minimise the importance of the Namibian problem so that it would be set aside at next week's planned Organisation of African Unity summit in Tripoli, Libya.

Angop quoted Mr. Kaakunga as saying that SWAPO would continue its struggle until a ceasefire had been signed, but this could happen only when the problem of elections for Namibia's future constituent assembly had been resolved.

## 74 Turkish extremists sentenced to prison

ANKARA (R) — A military court has sentenced 74 members of a Turkish Extremist Moslem National Salvation Party. Both were banned after military coup in September, 1980.

Sentences ranged from three months to six years. None of the accused was charged with violent offences.

At least 30,000 people from left and right have been arrested since the coup to counter political violence that was claiming up to 25 lives each day before the military takeover. Courts are still ploughing through a number of political trials.

Those convicted were members of two branches of Akincler (Warriors), a youth movement

linked to the Right-wing Moslem National Salvation Party. Both were banned after military coup in September, 1980.

Twenty-six other defendants facing the same charges were acquitted Friday by the court in Ankara which had been hearing the case for more than a year.

Those convicted were members of two branches of Akincler (Warriors), a youth movement

## President of Panama resigns on doctor's recommendation

PANAMA CITY (R) — Panamanian President Aristedes Rojo has resigned for what he called health reasons and was immediately succeeded by Vice-President Ricardo De La Espriella.

Mr. Rojo, 41, said on radio and television last night that he had resigned on the recommendation of doctors because of a throat affliction.

Mr. Rojo, designated president for six years by the national assembly in 1978, did not give details of his problem and spoke in a normal voice.

Opposition party sources alleged that Mr. Rojo was forced out of office by National Guard Commander Ruben Dario Paredes, who later told reporters that he had ordered the closure of all newspapers for one week.

Gen. Paredes did not mention Mr. Rojo but pledged his support of the new president.

The outgoing leader said he would always support the ruling Revolutionary Democratic Party (PRD), a centre-left grouping formed by military strongman

Gen. Omar Torrijos who died in a plane crash a year ago.

He called on Panamanians to support "my great friend," the new president.

Mr. Rojo said that local and foreign doctors had recommended he take a "complete rest."

Mr. De La Espriella, 47, a graduate of Stanford University in California, is best known as a banker.

He worked for the International Agency for Development and several local and foreign banks before he was made head of the National Bank of Panama in 1970.

Eight years later he was thrust into politics when Gen. Torrijos, who voluntarily stepped down after a decade of one-man rule, named him vice-president following elections won by the PRD.

Mr. De La Espriella said later that general elections would be held in 1984 as scheduled and pledged they would be clean and fair.

The national assembly is expected to name Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca as vice-president.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN  
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**Q.—I have heard so many different opinions about opening the "better" minor suit when you play five-card majora that I am thoroughly confused. The other night I held:**

♦Q953 ♦K872 ♦Q76 ♦AK

As far as I'm concerned, the club suit is infinitely better than the diamonds—it has two sure tricks when diamonds might not produce one. But we got into a horrendous contract and partner blamed me for my choice of opening bid. What's your view?—R. Johnson, Philadelphia, Pa.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.) A.—You don't give me enough information to judge with any degree of wisdom. I don't know your partner's hand, how the auction developed or even what the final contract was, so it is impossible for me to tell whether the opening bid or the subsequent auction was the cause of your debacle. One thing is sure, though—you opened the bidding in the wrong minor suit!

This is not just a problem that faces those who play five-card majors. The same difficulty arises when you play four-card majors and choose to open with a convenient minor because of a major suit is not bidable.

First, to say that you have to open your better minor is slightly inaccurate. It is more

correct to say that you should open your longer minor. Thus, on the hand you submitted, you should have opened the bidding with one diamond. However, I cannot say whether that, in itself, would have avoided disaster.

Consider these two hands:

a ♦K985 ♦Q974 ♦AKJ

b ♦K985 ♦AJ7 ♦AKE ♦Q62

If you were to open your "better" minor, you would probably choose one club with hand a) and certainly one diamond with hand b). However, the correct opening bids are one diamond with hand a) and one club with hand b), following the principle of the longer minor. True, hand b) has equal length in clubs and diamonds, but you should try to avoid opening a three-card diamond suit if there is any other reasonable option available.

**Q.—Please give me your opinion of the following hand:**

♦AQJ32 ♦AQ ♦KJ7 ♦AK9

Would you open the bidding with one spade or two spades?—R. Barber, New Haven, Conn.

A.—Neither. With 22 points in high cards and a balanced hand, I would open two no trump. The fact that I have a five-card major is no bar to an opening bid of two no trump. In all other respects the hand is an admirable two no trump opening. It has tenaces, which means that the hand should be led up to, rather than through, and stoppers in all suits.

Emergency first aid is now provided by a motley and apparently totally disorganized collection of ambulances run by everything

LA PAZ (R) — Bolivia's trade union movement Friday demand the extradition to France of Klaus Altman, wanted for Nazi war crimes, who caused a stir by being the first non-government figure to visit the presidential palace after Gen. Guido Vildoso was sworn in as Bolivia's new head of state last week.

The COB said Mr. Altman was the brain directing repressive groups at the service of fascist and drug trafficking interests.

The COB linked Mr. Altman to the activities of paramilitary groups which terrorised Bolivia under the rule of Gen. Luis Garcia Meza, who was overthrown last

year, and his interior minister, Col. Luis Arce Gomez.

Both men were widely accused of having personal links with cocaine smuggling operations in Bolivia. The COB statement said Mr. Altman was a danger to Bolivia "because of his direct links with some members of the armed forces."

Mr. Altman visited the presidential palace in La Paz on July 22, the day after Gen. Vildoso was sworn in by the armed forces' commanders in chief to replace former President Celso Torrelio, who resigned under army pressure.

"A total of 328 kilometres of

pipes have been welded into a single line," he added. "Every day the gas pipeline grows on an average by seven kilometres. We are strictly on schedule."

## U.S. reaction

WASHINGTON (R) — An administration official Friday reiterated U.S. determination to punish violators of its Soviet pipeline sanctions but said Washington expected few if any companies would defy the ban.

Under-Secretary of Commerce Lionel Olmer testified before a Senate foreign relations subcommittee where some senators criticised the sanctions as costing U.S. jobs without hurting the Soviet Union.

Mr. Olmer said the administration would enforce "to the extent necessary" the sanctions against European sale of U.S.-licensed equipment for the Soviet pipeline -- to carry natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe.

He said enforcement might include a cut-off of U.S. trade with a European company violating the sanctions.

## Soviet hunger striker gets exit visa to France

MOSCOW (R) — Tatiana Azure, a Soviet doctor who went on hunger strike for the right to emigrate and join her French husband, has been given an exit visa.

Sudanese Vice-President Omer Mohammad Al Tayeb said Friday at the end of a four-day visit here. He said he had discussed with the Ethiopian leader, Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, the problems of the region.

ADDIS ABABA (R) — The leaders of neighbouring Ethiopia and Sudan will meet shortly to discuss relations between their countries. Sudanese Vice-President Omer Mohammad Al Tayeb said Friday at the end of a four-day visit here. He said he had discussed with the Ethiopian leader, Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, the problems of the region.

Ethiopian, Sudanese leaders will meet to discuss relations

ETHIOPIA (R) — The municipal fire brigade and its collection of French, American and British-made fire engines is supplemented by a separate Palestinian fire brigade.

One member of the group, Yuri Balovlenkov, is still on hunger strike for the right to join his wife in the United States.

## French trawler lost in Irish sea

SWANSEA, Wales (R) — A French trawler with a crew of five has disappeared in the Irish sea and is believed to have sunk. rescue services reported.

A spokesman said the body of one crew member from the 16-metre (50 foot) wooden vessel Galv Az Mor was found Thursday morning, about 50 miles south west of Milford Haven.

The British defence ministry said that no British submarine had been in the area where the trawler was lost.

Local fishermen had suggested that a submarine might have caught the French trawler's nets. An Irish trawler was dragged under by a British navy submarine in the Irish sea last April.

## Search for kidnappers continue in Zimbabwe

HARARE (R) — The search for six foreign tourists taken hostage by dissidents in Zimbabwe went into its eighth day Saturday with no sign of a breakthrough.

An official news blackout has been imposed on the operation by about 1,500 troops in the southwest of the country but sources close to the search said they believed there had been no contact between the hostage-takers and the government since the kidnapping on Friday last week.

The dissidents demanded the release of top officials of opposition leader Joshua Nkomo's Zulu Party waiting to stand trial for treason. The government has given no indication that it is prepared to accede to the demand.

Mr. Nkomo has again denied his party had anything to do with the kidnapping and has repeated a plea to the gunmen, believed to number about 10, to let their captives go.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, accusing Zulu of fighting his government through a wave of unrest in the southern

province of Matabeleland, has charged the opposition with responsibility for the kidnapping.

But Mr. Nkomo said in an interview with the National News Agency Ziana: "I must say, quite honestly and sincerely, that at no time did Zulu organise young people to work against the government. We have never done it and we shall never do it."

The minister of state at the prime minister's office responsible for defence, Sydney Sekuramayi, described as unsubstantiated reports that three bodies had been found.

Official sources said they had originated after a man was found in the bush who claimed to have taken part in the killing of three hostages. He wore clothing he said belonged to one of them.

But he was unable to show scorchers any bodies or graves.

Meanwhile, air searches continued Saturday in an effort to trace three young British tourists who vanished on a motoring trip to Zimbabwe's Eastern highlands two weeks ago.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

Reagan says U.S. will not abandon Taiwan

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has reassured leading congressmen at a White House meeting he has no intention of abandoning U.S. commitments to Taiwan, a senator who was present said Friday night. Republican Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, a close friend of Mr. Reagan, said in a statement: "There is no truth whatsoever to the report that the president told us he plans to renounce any arms sales agreements with Taiwan or to terminate any sales." A spokeswoman for Mr. Laxalt's office said he did not know what report he was referring to or where it had originated.

Curfew removed in Istanbul

ISTANBUL (R) — A three-hour night-time curfew in force in Istanbul since the military coup in September 1980 will be lifted from Aug. 1, martial law authorities announced Saturday. The majority of Turkish provinces have lifted the curfew, from two to five a.m., but it is still in force in a number of large cities, including the capital, Ankara. No reason was given for the lifting of the curfew in Istanbul.

3 bombs explode in Corsica's capital

AJACCIO, Corsica (R) — Three bombs exploded in the Corsican capital of Ajaccio early Saturday but no one was injured, police said. One badly damaged the office of an architect and the others blasted the doors of the city treasury and a neighbouring bank. No organisation claimed responsibility for any of the attacks, which follow similar incidents earlier this week in the Corsican town of Bastia. On Aug. 8 Corsica will elect a regional assembly for the first time under a plan for greater autonomy introduced by the French Socialist government when it came to power last year. Some hardline separatist movements have recently renewed their demands for France to cede all control of Corsica.

C-130 plane found by rescue teams 5 hours after crash

JUNEAU, Alaska (R) — A U.S. coastguard C-130 Hercules transport plane was found on an island in the Aleutian chain off Alaska about five hours after it was reported missing Friday and some of the 11 people on board had been found by rescue teams, a coastguard spokesman said. He did not give either the condition of the people found or the state of the plane, which had disappeared while on a flight between two islands a few kilometres from the sea border with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Olmer said the administration would enforce "to the extent necessary" the sanctions against European sale of U.S.-licensed equipment for the Soviet pipeline -- to carry natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe.

He said enforcement might include a cut-off of U.S. trade with a European company violating the sanctions.

## Solidarity to stage demonstrations

WARSAW (R) — Underground leaders of the suspended Solidarnosc trade union have rejected government plans for a gradual easing of martial law and lifted a month-long halt on protest demonstrations.

A statement signed by five prominent fugitive unionists and distributed in Warsaw Saturday said a broadly-based underground resistance movement must be set up to force the military rulers to make real concessions and forge national reconciliation.

In a series of appeals and statements released together, Solidarnosc's provisional coordinating commission called for mass peaceful demonstrations in Poland in the last two weeks of August.

But it stopped short of calling for a general strike, which had been proposed in many underground bulletins, and indicated that Solidarnosc supporters should be prepared for a protracted underground struggle.

The statements were made in response to a speech by military and Communist leader Wojciech Jaruzelski last week in which he ruled out restoration of Solidarnosc in its old form and said conditions were not right for lifting martial law.

The five activists said their short-term goals were the freeing of internees and those detained for violating martial law, the lifting of martial law and reactivation of the independent union movement.

The long-term aim was to build a self-governed republic.

They said: "In the present situation we can reach these goals only through an underground movement."

At the end of June the coordinating committee called for a moratorium on strikes and demonstrations, to go on through July, as part of an effort to create the conditions for a dialogue with the authorities.

General Jaruzelski and other government leaders speaking in a key Sejm (parliament) debate last Wednesday took a hard line against Solidarnosc and its underground leaders, apparently offering no response to the moratorium gesture.

The five activists said their short-term goals were the freeing of internees and those detained for violating martial law, the lifting of martial law and reactivation of the independent union movement.

Both the leaders also helped settle a longstanding dispute between their governments over U.S. refusal to supply uranium fuel for India's Tarapur atomic power reactor without tougher safeguards against its diversion into nuclear weapons.

Under the new accord, the United States will let France provide fuel for the U.S.-built reactor in return for India's agreement to abide by international safeguards at Tarapur and forego reprocessing spent reactor fuel without U.S. permission.

The two leaders also agreed to increase U.S.-India trade, cultural, educational and scientific exchanges.

## Mrs. Gandhi to leave for home

WASHINGTON (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi leaves here Saturday after what she called "a good meal" with President Reagan and talks with other officials aimed at explaining India's policies to sometimes sceptical Americans.

The five activists said their short-term goals were the freeing of internees and those detained for violating martial law, the lifting of martial law and reactivation of the independent union movement.

Afghanistan and promoting peace in the Indian Ocean and Middle